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Sixty-ninth session
Agenda item 106
International drug control

Letter dated 19 June 2015 from the Permanent Representative of Uzbekistan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to convey to you the information on the main directions of anti-drug policies and their implementation in the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2014.

I would appreciate it if you could have the attached information circulated as a document of the sixty-ninth session of the General Assembly under agenda item 106.

(*Signed*) Muzaffar **Madrakhimov**

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Annex to the letter dated 19 June 2015 from the Permanent Representative of Uzbekistan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

[Original: Russian]

The main directions of anti-drug policies and their implementation in the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2014

Uzbekistan has marshalled all of the State's social, economic and political resources to tackle the drug threat. It is taking a more balanced approach to drug control that aims to reduce demand and prevent illicit trafficking.

The State Commission on Drug Control has approved and is implementing a programme of integrated measures to prevent drug abuse and trafficking over the period 2011-2015.

The programme includes activities to further strengthen the logistical and human resource capacities of law enforcement agencies, modernize and develop the drug treatment service, enhance international cooperation in countering illicit drug trafficking and conduct targeted work to prevent drug addiction.

I. Combating drug trafficking

In 2014, as a result of targeted measures to identify and suppress drug trafficking channels, as well as comprehensive operations to suppress illicit drug trafficking, Uzbek law enforcement agencies identified 6,698 cases of drug-related crimes (7,680 cases in 2013), including 3,062 cases of drug sales (3,772 in 2013), 607 of smuggling (623 in 2013), 1,320 of illicit cultivation of narcotic plants (1,491 in 2013) and 1,709 of other drug-related crimes (1,794 in 2013).

A total of 2 tons and 298 kg (2 tons and 326 kg in 2013) of trafficked narcotic substances were seized, including 106.5 (121.6) kg of heroin, 881.9 (851.3) kg of opium, 802.9 (873.5) kg of marijuana, 100 (143.3) kg of hashish and 406.3 (336.3) kg of koknar.

Law enforcement efforts were focused on curbing and eliminating the criminal activity of interregional drug trafficking groups that had organized channels for smuggling drugs across the border. Strict border controls and vehicle inspection makes these activities more effective.

Uzbekistan's two-stage integrated large-scale operation Black Poppy 2014 is designed to detect and prevent the illicit cultivation of narcotic plants, as well as prevent offences related to drug trafficking.

Preventive operations and police investigations identified 1,225 cases of illegal cultivation of narcotic plants (1,223 cases in 2013). Illicit crops covering a total surface area of 6,692 (10,356) sq. m were destroyed.

During the operation Black Poppy 2014, a total of 2,900 (3,101) drug-related crimes were identified and 852 (785) kg of narcotic substances were seized.

II. Intelligence analysis and technical capacity-building for law enforcement agencies

In 2014 efforts were made in terms of intelligence analysis and technical capacity-building for Uzbek law enforcement agencies in the area of drug trafficking prevention.

With a view to improving the mechanism for information exchange and centralized processing, a single database has been developed with the modern intelligence analysis software IBM i2, which is used in international projects.

This programme has been installed in the intelligence units of law enforcement agencies and a simplified form of the database has been developed.

The National Centre for Drug Control has held training courses on methodologies for computer-assisted analysis of current information for staff of the intelligence units of the Ministry of the Interior, the National Security Service, the Committee on the Protection of the State Border of the National Security Service, the State Customs Committee and the General Prosecutor's Office.

A national inter-agency database system (similar to the one used by law enforcement systems in member States of the European Union) is now being developed.

Technical capacity-building measures have been taken to improve the ability of the competent Uzbek authorities to detect drugs smuggled across the State border.

Modern monitoring equipment, including large fixed and mobile scanners, has been installed at a number of checkpoints.

III. Drug abuse: extent, patterns and trends

In 2014 the positive trend in key epidemiological indicators of the drug situation was maintained. The national average rate of primary morbidity related to drug addiction was lower than in 2013, while the number of registered drug addicts decreased and the number of intravenous drug users also declined.

IV. Prevention of drug addiction

In 2014 significant efforts were focused on prevention, the main objectives being to curb the demand for narcotics and other psychoactive substances and reduce the number of individuals at high risk of involvement in drug use.

Regional workshops were organized for schools' deputy directors for spiritual and outreach work, experienced educators and teachers of the course "basics of a healthy lifestyle", in order to make their awareness-raising efforts with students more effective. The workshops gave extensive coverage to the prevention of child neglect, crime, drug abuse and HIV.

The Ministry of Education, in conjunction with the Uzbek Education Centre and the Tashkent Islamic University, has organized training courses to provide methodological guidance for 325 spiritual and moral education specialists.

Drug addiction treatment clinics provided 183 seminars for educators on the 18-hour programme for prevention and early detection of psychoactive substance dependence in children and adolescents.

More than 482,100 children, or 10.8 per cent of all students, are involved in leisure activities provided by sports and other clubs in general education schools.

Healthy lifestyles are promoted in schools and the *makhallyas* (citizens' self-governing bodies) at 6,500 sports clubs, which are attended by more than 1.6 million children. The total number of children involved in sports has increased by 12.3 per cent.

Ministries, departments and social organizations have organized events for primary prevention of drug use by various population groups and particularly young people.

For example, doctors specializing in drug abuse treatment offered a total of 7,338 lectures, 3,087 workshops, and 632 media outreach events.

Drug treatment facilities provided 2,526 consultations to callers through a 24-hour helpline.

A major campaign was conducted for the International Day against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking.

The regional commissions on drug control of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Karakalpakstan and the provincial and Tashkent city *khokimiyat* (authorities) organized a one-month campaign against drug abuse, which included several preventive activities conducted by both public and civil-society organizations.

An event was organized for the incineration of narcotic drugs seized from illicit trafficking by law enforcement agencies. The ceremony was attended by representatives of the diplomatic corps and international organizations accredited in Uzbekistan.

V. Capacity-building for addiction treatment services

Measures have been taken to improve addiction treatment services.

In 2014 in Fergan, work was completed on a new model regional drug addiction treatment centre with all the necessary outpatient department facilities. Construction of the building for the in-patient department is scheduled for 2015.

The investment programme for 2015-2016 provides for the construction of buildings for the Bukharsk and Navoiy provincial drug addiction treatment facilities.

As part of disaster relief efforts, intensive care units were organized at the Bukharsk, Kashka-Darya, Namangan and Samarkand provincial drug addiction treatment facilities and medical equipment was provided through technical assistance under the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) project GLO/J71 "Treatnet II — Treating drug dependence and its health consequences".

Naloxone medication was provided for drug addiction treatment facilities as part of this project. Guidelines on the application of opioid receptor blockers for opioid dependency were published and disseminated among doctors.

VI. International cooperation

In 2014, Uzbekistan made efforts to comply with its international treaty obligations for bilateral and multilateral cooperation in the area of drug control.

As part of bilateral cooperation efforts, a delegation from Uzbekistan visited the United States for the period 3-15 May 2014, and during this visit a meeting was held with the Administrator of the United States Drug Enforcement Administration, Ms. Michele Leonhart. Issues of cooperation in countering drug trafficking were discussed at the meeting.

As part of Uzbek-United States drug prevention cooperation, a number of amendments were made to the agreement of 14 August 2001 between the Governments of Uzbekistan and the United States on assistance in the field of drug control and enforcement.

In order to enhance Uzbek-Russian Federation cooperation on drug control, the Ministry of the Interior of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the Federal Drug Control Service of the Russian Federation signed a protocol on the exchange of research findings on narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances seized in illicit trafficking (10 December 2014, city of Tashkent).

The agreement between the member States of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO) on cooperation in combating illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and their precursors of 17 June 2004 was implemented.

An Uzbek delegation took part in the meeting of directors of the competent authorities of SCO member States with responsibility for drug trafficking prevention (19 June 2014, Dushanbe).

The Central Asian Regional Information and Coordination Centre for Combating the Illicit Trafficking of Narcotic Drugs, Psychotropic Substances and Their Precursors (CARICC) continued its work. Representatives of the National Information and Analytical Centre for Drug Control (NIACDC) took part in the meetings of the CARICC Council of National Coordinators.

At the last meeting of the Council (9 December 2014, Almaty), a decision was taken concerning the organization of the Centre's activities.

A number of international UNODC and Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) projects aimed at strengthening the logistical and human resource capacity of concerned ministries and departments were implemented in a coordinated manner.

As part of those projects, training courses, workshops and training sessions were organized in order to build the capacity of the competent authorities.

In 2014, 146 staff members from the competent authorities took part in training events, courses and workshops on countering illicit drug trafficking and drug abuse prevention and treatment.

NIACDC hosted meetings and negotiations for leaders and representatives of the competent authorities of foreign States, as well as staff of international organizations (UNODC, United Nations, OSCE and the European Commission).

The participants in those meetings discussed current proposals and priorities of mutual concern in their fight against illicit drug trafficking.

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General Assembly
Sixty-ninth session
Agenda items 68 (c) and 107

Promotion and protection of human rights: human rights situations and reports of special rapporteurs and representatives

Measures to eliminate international terrorism

Security Council
Seventieth year

Identical letters dated 1 July 2015 from the Permanent Representative of Jordan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

Jordan completely and utterly rejects the spurious allegations set out in the identical letters dated 28 and 29 June 2015 from the Permanent Representative of Syria to the United Nations, and the statement delivered by the Permanent Representative of Syria at the open meeting of the Security Council on the situation in the Middle East that was held on 29 June 2015.

The brutal policies being pursued by the Syrian regime against unarmed Syrians, which have resulted in gross violations of international humanitarian and human rights law, have exacerbated terrorism in Syria and constitute an unprecedented threat to regional and international security.

Despite strenuous efforts by the international community, including the Security Council, to combat terrorism in Syria, the Syrian regime's policy of deliberate inaction, its disregard for the expansion of terrorist organizations and their massacres of Syrians, its refusal to take serious steps to combat those organizations and, indeed, that regime's frequent actions to facilitate their expansion, have impeded and limited the impact of efforts by the international community. Most regrettably, it is the Syrian people that is caught between the hammer of the regime and the anvil of terrorism.

In that regard, Jordan reaffirms that it has consistently combated terrorism and extremism in all their forms and manifestations, whatever their source, because they are contrary to religious and moral teachings and values. Jordan has taken a firm stand against terrorism and extremism, and all of its institutions will continue to confront terrorism comprehensively by stepping up their efforts and by coordinating and consulting with regional and international actors to consolidate security and stability in the region.

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Jordan condemns the vain efforts by the Permanent Representative of Syria to have the baseless allegations against Jordan taken seriously, when Jordan has long stood as an example of how to combat terrorism at all levels.

He disregards the fact that, since the beginning of the Syrian crisis, Jordan has struggled to address the flow of refugees, security concerns, infiltration attempts along its border with Syria and the emergence of terrorist organizations that threaten the security of the entire region. Instead of inciting an escalation of the situation in Syria, Jordan has, from the very first day of the crisis, emphasized the importance of arriving at a peaceful political solution.

Jordan once again calls on the Syrian regime to cooperate with efforts to achieve a political solution to the crisis in Syria. The Syrian regime should also respect the relevant Security Council resolutions, cooperate with the United Nations and its competent agencies in order to address the tragic humanitarian conditions in Syria, and take serious steps to stop the loss of Syrian lives. That would be preferable to hurling accusations at Jordan, which, despite its modest capacities and limited resources and the impact of numerous regional conflicts, has played host to close to one and a half million Syrian refugees since the crisis began. Jordan remains eager to find a political solution to the crisis in Syria that preserves that country's territorial integrity, sovereignty and independence and brings to an end the suffering that the Syrian people has been undergoing for so many years.

We also call on the international community to deal firmly with the Syrian regime in order to ensure compliance with the relevant Security Council resolutions, including resolutions 2139 (2014), 2165 (2014), 2191 (2014) and 2199 (2015); the resolutions of the General Assembly, including resolution 69/189; and international humanitarian law and human rights principles.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 68 (c) and 107, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Dina **Kawar**
Permanent Representative

United Nations A/69/978–S/2015/513

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Security Council

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General Assembly
Sixty-ninth session
Agenda item 35
The situation in the Middle East

Security Council
Seventieth year

Identical letters dated 25 June 2015 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

On instructions from my Government, I transmit to you herewith a statistical summary of Israeli violations of Security Council resolution 1701 (2006) committed during the month of May 2015 (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex issued as a document of the sixty-ninth session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 35, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Nawaf **Salam**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

15-11731 (E) 150715 160715

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Annex to the identical letters dated 25 June 2015 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

Land violations

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
2 May 2015	1546	Inside the occupied Shab'a Farms, an Israeli enemy patrol comprising three soldiers positioned itself near observation point OP5 of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) Indian contingent. One of the soldiers fired six shots into the air over Lebanese territory.
3 May 2015	1550	From inside occupied Palestinian territory, opposite the town of Kafr Killa at the Fatimah gate, an Israeli enemy soldier threw a sardine tin with Hebrew writing on it over the separation barrier into Lebanese territory.
5 May 2015	1610	From inside occupied Palestinian territory, opposite observation point OP8 of the Lebanese Army, an Israeli enemy Merkava tank positioned itself behind the earthen berm and pointed its cannon in the direction of Lebanese territory.
7 May 2015	1430	In the Jabal al-Shahl locality on the outskirts of the town of Shab'a, near observation point OP2 of the UNIFIL Indian contingent, an Israeli enemy patrol comprising 12 soldiers violated the line of withdrawal, entering some 50 metres into Lebanese territory. The patrol set off in the direction of occupied territory at 1520 hours.
	2220 2310	From inside occupied Palestinian territory at its position opposite Ra's al-Naqurah, the Israeli enemy directed a searchlight towards Lebanese territory for four periods of five minutes, two minutes, four minutes and one minute, respectively.
	2325	From inside occupied Shab'a Farms, at the Ramta farm position south of Kafr Shuba, the Israeli enemy fired some 15 medium weapon rounds into the air in the direction of Lebanese territory, over Lebanese Army position L352 at Bastra.
8 May 2015	2205	From inside occupied Palestinian territory, at pillar No. 40 opposite the Wazzani resort, an Israeli enemy patrol comprising two Hummer jeeps appeared, and its members directed a searchlight in the direction of Lebanese territory. The patrol set off in the direction of occupied territory at 2235 hours.
9 May 2015	1410	From inside the occupied Shab'a Farms, the Israeli enemy fired into the air in the direction of Lebanese territory above a herd of goats in the Ruwaysat al-Alam locality on the outskirts of the town of Kafr Shuba.
	1615	From inside the occupied Shab'a Farms, members of an Israeli enemy foot patrol fired into the air in the direction of Lebanese territory, above a shepherd named Hasan Zahra, at the Birkat al-Naqqar locality on the outskirts of the town of Shab'a near observation point OP3 of the UNIFIL Indian contingent.
11 May 2015	1500	From inside the occupied Shab'a Farms, members of an Israeli enemy foot patrol fired into the air in the direction of Lebanese territory, above a shepherd named Hasan Zahra, in the area of Khallat al-Wasi'ah on the outskirts of the town of Shab'a.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
13 May 2015	1400	From inside occupied Palestinian territory, opposite Sahl al-Khiyam near the Metulla settlement, an Israeli enemy patrol comprising two Hummer jeeps released red and black balloons with Hebrew writing on them over Lebanese territory. The patrol set off in the direction of occupied territory at 1430 hours.
16 May 2015	0700	From inside occupied Palestinian territory, opposite the Wazzani resort near pillar No. 40, an Israeli enemy patrol comprising 31 soldiers and a dog appeared, crossed the technical fence, and conducted a foot patrol along the river up to the gate opposite the Lebanese Army Wazzani pump position. At 0900 hours, opposite Wazzani observation point OP8, two Merkava tanks appeared. One of them crossed the technical fence and positioned itself behind the earthen berm, pointing its cannon in the direction of Lebanese territory without crossing the Blue Line. The patrol left through the Maysat and Wazzani gates at 1150 hours.
	1050	From inside the occupied Shab'a Farms, an Israeli enemy patrol comprising eight vehicles and 25 soldiers arrived at the Birkat al-Naqqar position and inspected some surveillance cameras. The vehicles and soldiers set off in the direction of the Ruwaysat al-Alam post inside the aforementioned farms at 1130 hours.
18 May 2015	1300	On the outskirts of the town of Shab'a at the Jabal al-Shahl locality, an Israeli enemy patrol comprising 12 soldiers crossed the line of withdrawal and proceeded some 80 metres beyond it in an attempt to abduct the civilian Hussein Zahra, a shepherd, and his herd, but failed to do so when he fled in the direction of the town of Shab'a. They drove part of his herd into the occupied Shab'a Farms before returning it to Lebanese territory at 1345 hours.
19 May 2015	0930 1800	From inside occupied Palestinian territory at the Abbasiyah locality, opposite Spanish contingent position 28-4, three Israeli enemy bulldozers arrived escorted by a Hummer vehicle and two Defender vehicles appeared. The bulldozers proceeded to erect earthen berms and cut a road.
	2020 2145	From inside occupied Palestinian territory at its position opposite Ra's al-Naqurah, the Israeli enemy directed a searchlight towards Lebanese territory.
21 May 2015	0910 0920	From inside occupied Palestinian territory, opposite Labbunah near the Labbunah position, the Israeli enemy pointed an automatic weapon in the direction of Lebanese territory and a Lebanese Army patrol.
	1330 1730	From inside the occupied Shab'a Farms at the Saddanah locality, opposite observation point OP4 of the UNIFIL Indian contingent, the Israeli enemy erected earthen berms using an engineering vehicle, which was escorted by a patrol comprising three vehicles and 12 enemy soldiers.
25 May 2015	1030	From inside occupied Palestinian territory, opposite the Kafr Killa–Udaysah road near crossing point B82, while an Israeli enemy patrol was inspecting sensors on the technical fence, one of its members directed abusive language at a Lebanese Army patrol. The hostile patrol set off in the direction of occupied territory at 1140 hours.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
27 May 2015	1200	From inside the occupied Shab'a Farms, at the Jabal al-Rus–Saddanah locality, the Israeli enemy used a D9 construction vehicle to clear and widen a dirt road and erect earthen berms opposite observation points OP3 and OP4 of the UNIFIL Indian contingent. The construction vehicle was escorted by a patrol comprising two Merkava tanks and 15 soldiers, who were deployed at the location.
28 May 2015	0930	From inside the occupied Shab'a Farms at the Jabal al-Rus–Saddanah locality, the Israeli enemy used a D9 construction vehicle to clear and widen a dirt road from the Ruwaysat al-Alam post to a point opposite observation point OP3 of the UNIFIL Indian contingent, using a D9 engineering vehicle escorted by a patrol comprising a troop transport, a Merkava tank and 15 soldiers, who were deployed at the location.
	1600	From inside occupied Palestinian territory, opposite the towns of Kafr Killa and Udaysah, an Israeli enemy agricultural tractor arrived and sprayed pesticide in the direction of Lebanese territory on the vegetation near the technical fence. It set off in the direction of occupied territory at 1630 hours.
	1840 1850	While an Israeli enemy army patrol comprising three vehicles was passing on the dirt road that runs along the technical fence near the Bayad position opposite the town of Blida, members of the hostile patrol directed obscene hand gestures and annoying and provocative noises at personnel at the Lebanese Army observation point at Bi'r Shu'ayb.
	2045 2110	From inside the occupied Shab'a Farms at their position in the Summaqah locality, Israeli enemy forces directed several bursts of medium weapon fire towards the surrounding area.
29 May 2015	0530 0820	From inside the occupied Shab'a Farms at their position in the Summaqah locality, Israeli enemy forces directed several bursts of medium-weapons fire towards the surrounding area.
	0900	From inside the occupied Shab'a Farms, an Israeli enemy patrol comprising a Merkava tank, 18 soldiers and engineering vehicles (a bulldozer and two Poclain excavators) was observed continuing the road work that had begun on 28 May 2015.
31 May 2015	1800 1930	From inside the occupied Shab'a Farms, an Israeli enemy bulldozer appeared and engaged in maintenance work on the Ruwaysat al-Alam post. The Israel enemy also directed several bursts of medium weapon fire from the Ruwaysat al-Alam post towards the surrounding area.

Sea violations

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
1 May 2015	0425	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) of 1 October 2011, proceeding some 205 metres into Lebanese territorial waters over an eight-minute period before setting off in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
	0805	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) of 1 October 2011, proceeding some 300 metres into Lebanese territorial waters over a seven-minute period before setting off in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
	0854	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) of 1 October 2011, proceeding some 300 metres into Lebanese territorial waters over a six-minute period before setting off in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
	1007	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) of 1 October 2011, proceeding some 278 metres into Lebanese territorial waters over a five-minute period before setting off the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
	1110	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) of 1 October 2011, proceeding some 260 metres into Lebanese territorial waters over a seven-minute period before setting off in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
	1751	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) of 1 October 2011, proceeding some 200 metres into Lebanese territorial waters over a two-minute period before setting off in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
4 May 2015	0435	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) of 1 October 2011, proceeding some 260 metres into Lebanese territorial waters over a two-minute period before setting off in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters at 0437 hours.
8 May 2015	1045	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) of 1 October 2011, proceeding some 150 metres into Lebanese territorial waters over a four-minute period before setting off in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
	2120	From inside Palestinian territory, opposite Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch opened fire in the direction of Lebanese territorial waters.
9 May 2015	2310	From inside Palestinian territory, opposite Ra's al-Naqurah, Israeli enemy soldiers directed a searchlight towards Lebanese territorial waters for a period of 30 seconds.
10 May 2015	0100 0105	From inside Palestinian territory, at its position opposite Ra's al-Naqurah, the Israeli enemy directed a searchlight towards Lebanese territorial waters for two periods of 30 seconds each.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
	0102	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) of 1 October 2011, proceeding some 160 metres into Lebanese territorial waters over a two-minute period before setting off in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
12 May 2015	0835	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) of 1 October 2011, proceeding some 150 metres into Lebanese territorial waters over a five-minute period before setting off in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
	0940	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) of 1 October 2011, proceeding some 75 metres into Lebanese territorial waters over a one-minute period before setting off in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
13 May 2015	2100	From inside occupied Palestinian territory, at its position opposite Ra's al-Naqurah, the Israeli enemy directed a searchlight towards Lebanese territorial waters for a period of 10 seconds.
14 May 2015	0605	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) of 1 October 2011, proceeding some 316 metres into Lebanese territorial waters over a one-minute period before setting off in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
	0707	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) of 1 October 2011, proceeding some 371 metres into Lebanese territorial waters over a three-minute period before setting off in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
	2110	From occupied Palestinian territory, at its position opposite Ra's al-Naqurah, the Israeli enemy directed a searchlight towards Lebanese territorial waters for a period of 30 seconds.
16 May 2015	0325 0330	From inside occupied Palestinian waters, an Israeli military launch directed a searchlight towards Lebanese territorial waters for two periods of two minutes each.
19 May 2015	0110 0115	An Israeli enemy military launch fired two flares near the line of buoys into Lebanese territorial waters.
	1240	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) of 1 October 2011, proceeding some 250 metres into Lebanese territorial waters over a one-minute period before setting off in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
	1404	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) of 1 October 2011, proceeding some 250 metres into Lebanese territorial waters over a five-minute period before setting off in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
	2020	From inside occupied Palestinian territory, at its position opposite Ra's al-Naqurah, the Israeli enemy directed a searchlight towards Lebanese territorial waters for a period of one hour and twenty-five minutes.
	2225	From inside occupied Palestinian territorial waters, opposite Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch directed a searchlight towards Lebanese territorial waters for a period of 10 seconds.
	2310 2345	From inside occupied Palestinian territory, at its position opposite Ra's al-Naqurah, the Israeli enemy directed a searchlight towards Lebanese territorial waters for one minute and then again for 20 minutes.
20 May 2015	0010	From inside occupied Palestinian territory, at its position opposite Ra's al-Naqurah, the Israeli enemy directed a searchlight towards Lebanese territorial waters for a period of 45 seconds.
	0100	From inside occupied Palestinian territory, at its position opposite Ra's al-Naqurah, the Israeli enemy directed a searchlight towards Lebanese territorial waters for a period of 20 minutes.
	0300	From inside occupied Palestinian territorial waters, opposite Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch directed a searchlight towards Lebanese territorial waters for a period of one minute.
	2115 2116	From inside occupied Palestinian territory, opposite Ra's al-Naqurah, two Israeli enemy military launches conducted an exercise along the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) of 1 October 2011, in the course of which they fired a flared near the aforementioned boundary.
	2225	From inside occupied Palestinian territory, at its position opposite Ra's al-Naqurah, the Israeli enemy directed a searchlight towards Lebanese territorial waters for a period of 10 seconds.
21 May 2015	0115 0355	From inside occupied Palestinian territory, at its position opposite Ra's al-Naqurah, the Israeli enemy directed a searchlight towards Lebanese territorial waters for three periods of 30 seconds each.
	0340 0415	From inside occupied Palestinian territorial waters, opposite Ra's Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch directed a searchlight towards Lebanese territorial waters for three periods of two minutes, one minute and two minutes, respectively.
	0830	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) of 1 October 2011, proceeding some 425 metres into Lebanese territorial waters over a 15-minute period before setting off in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
	0841	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) of 1 October 2011, proceeding some 500 metres into Lebanese territorial waters over a period of three hours and forty-three minutes before setting off in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
	0910	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) of 1 October 2011, proceeding some 225 metres into Lebanese territorial waters over a 38-minute period before setting off in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
	1205	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) of 1 October 2011, proceeding some 240 metres into Lebanese territorial waters over a 16-minute period before setting off in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
27 May 2015	0739	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) of 1 October 2011, proceeding some 280 metres into Lebanese territorial waters before setting off in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters at 0850 hours.
28 May 2015	1748	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) of 1 October 2011, proceeding some 100 metres into Lebanese territorial waters over a three-minute period before setting off in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
29 May 2015	1833	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) of 1 October 2011, proceeding some 150 metres into Lebanese territorial waters over a two-minute period before setting off in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
31 May 2015	0328	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) of 1 October 2011, proceeding some 330 metres into Lebanese territorial waters over a nine-minute period before setting off in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
	0335	From inside occupied Palestinian territorial waters, opposite Ra's Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch directed a searchlight towards a Lebanese fishing boat located more than 150 metres north of the border. One of the launch's crew shouted "Go back" over a loudspeaker in the direction of the aforementioned fishing boat.
	0340	From inside occupied Palestinian territorial waters, opposite Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch directed a searchlight towards Lebanese territorial waters for a period of 30 seconds.
	0345	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) of 1 October 2011, proceeding some 150 metres into Lebanese territorial waters over a two-minute period before setting off in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
	0348	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) of 1 October 2011, proceeding some 300 metres into Lebanese territorial waters over a 12-minute period before setting off in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
	0352	From inside occupied Palestinian territorial waters, opposite Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch directed a searchlight towards Lebanese territorial waters for a period of 20 seconds.

Air violations

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
1 May 2015	0910	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese territory, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over Riyaq, Baalbek and Hirmil before leaving at 1430 hours over Rumaysh.
	0940	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over the South before leaving at 1520 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
2 May 2015	0610	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over Riyaq, Baalbek and Hirmil before leaving at 1740 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
3 May 2015	0645	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over Riyaq, Baalbek, Hirmil and the South before leaving at 1720 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	0655	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese territory, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over the South, Riyaq, Baalbek and Hirmil before leaving at 1655 hours over Rumaysh.
	1550	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea west of Beirut. It circled over Baalbek, Hirmil and Arz before leaving at 2345 hours over the sea west of Naqurah.
4 May 2015	0625	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over the South before leaving at 1910 hours over Rumaysh.
	1800 1845	Two Israeli enemy helicopters circled over the occupied Shab'a Farms.
5 May 2015	1300	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over Riyaq, Baalbek and Hirmil before leaving at 1600 hours over the sea off Naqurah.
	1345	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over Beirut and its suburbs before leaving at 1310 hours over Naqurah.
6 May 2015	0905	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over Beirut and its suburbs before leaving at 1455 hours over the sea off Naqurah.
	1110	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over Riyaq, Baalbek and Hirmil before leaving at 1405 hours over Naqurah.
7 May 2015	0700	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese territory, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over Riyaq, Baalbek and Hirmil before leaving at 1050 hours over Kafr Killa.
	0720	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over the South before leaving at 1520 hours over Rumaysh.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
	1030	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over the South before leaving at 1345 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	1510	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over Riyaq, Baalbek and Bisharri before leaving at 1930 hours over Naqurah.
8 May 2015	0850	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over Riyaq, Baalbek and Hirmil before leaving at 1615 hours over Rumaysh.
10 May 2015	1235	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the South before leaving at 1805 hours over Aytarun.
11 May 2015	1020	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Aytarun. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1140 hours over the sea off Naqurah.
13 May 2015	0645	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over the South before leaving at 1410 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	1020	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1220 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
14 May 2015	1410	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea off Shikka. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1450 hours over Kafr Killa.
15 May 2015	0700	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over Riyaq, Baalbek and Hirmil before leaving at 0950 hours over Rumaysh.
	0835	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over Riyaq, Baalbek and Hirmil before leaving at 0235 hours on 16 May 2015 over Alma al-Sha'b.
16 May 2015	0220	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese territory, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over Riyaq and Baalbek, before leaving at 2000 hours over Rumaysh.
	0910	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over the Western Bekaa, the South, Riyaq and Baalbek before leaving at 0600 hours on 17 May 2015 over Kafr Killa.
17 May 2015	0910	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over the South before leaving at 1925 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	1010	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over Beirut and its suburbs, Jubayl and Batrun before leaving at 1525 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
	1030	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1210 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
18 May 2015	0635	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over Riyaq, Baalbek and Hirmil before leaving at 1000 hours over the sea off Shikka and heading west.
	1050	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the occupied Shab'a Farms. It circled over the Western Bekaa, Hasbayya, Rashayya, Zahlah, Kasrawan, Matn and Ba'abda before leaving at 1455 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	2215 2235	Two Israeli enemy helicopters circled over occupied territory.
19 May 2015	0700	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the Western Bekaa and the South before leaving at 1125 hours over Kafr Killa.
	0720	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over Iqlim al-Kharrub and the South before leaving at 0800 hours over Naqurah.
	0740	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over Iqlim al-Kharrub and the South before leaving at 0955 hours over Naqurah.
	1010	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over Iqlim al-Kharrub and the South before leaving at 1335 hours over Kafr Killa.
	1040	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Aytarun. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1205 hours over Kafr Killa.
	1205	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over the Rashayya and Hasbayya before leaving at 1530 hours over Rumaysh.
	1720	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over Beirut and its suburbs and the South before leaving at 2025 hours over Rumaysh.
20 May 2015	0915	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea west of Naqurah. It circled over Jubayl, Shikka and the South before leaving at 1825 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	2245	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the South before leaving at 0700 hours on 21 May 2015 over Rumaysh.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
21 May 2015	0620	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese territory, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over Riyaq, Baalbek and Hirmil before leaving at 1425 hours over Rumaysh.
	0910	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese territory, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over Riyaq, Baalbek, Hirmil and Akkar before leaving at 1800 hours over Kafr Killa.
	1030	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1200 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	1830	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the South before leaving at 2340 hours over Rumaysh.
23 May 2015	0600	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over Riyaq, Baalbek and the South before leaving at 1700 hours over Naqurah.
24 May 2015	0620	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the South before leaving at 1700 hours over Rumaysh.
26 May 2015	0830	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the South before leaving at 1520 hours over Rumaysh.
	0920	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over Riyaq, Baalbek and the South before leaving at 2135 hours over the sea off Naqurah.
	1005	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the South before leaving at 1640 hours over the sea off Naqurah.
	1125	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Aytarun. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1210 hours over the sea off Naqurah.
	1310	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea west of Naqurah. It circled over the South before leaving at 1620 hours over the sea west of Naqurah.
	2005	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It flew as far as Iqlim al-Kharrub and then turned south before leaving at 2030 hours over the sea off Naqurah.
	2205	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea west of Naqurah. It circled over Iqlim al-Kharrub and the South before leaving at 0655 hours on 27 May 2015 over Alma al-Sha'b.
27 May 2015	0655	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over Riyaq, Baalbek, Hirmil, Iqlim al-Kharrub and the South before leaving at 1350 hours over Naqurah.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
28 May 2015	0925	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea west of Shikka. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1025 hours Rumaysh.
	0930	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea west of Shikka. It circled over Baalbek and Hirmil before leaving at 1600 hours over Kafr Killa.
29 May 2015	1500	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the South before leaving at 2330 hours over Naqurah.
	1505	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea west of Beirut. It circled over Beirut and its suburbs and the South before leaving at 2210 hours over Rumaysh.
31 May 2015	0605	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over Iqlim al-Kharrub and the South before leaving at 1900 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.

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General Assembly
Sixty-ninth session
Agenda item 123 (t)
Cooperation between the United Nations and regional and other organizations: cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of Islamic Cooperation

Security Council
Seventieth year

Letter dated 1 July 2015 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Kuwait to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

In my capacity as Chair of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation Group, I have the honour to transmit herewith the Kuwait Declaration, adopted by the Council of Foreign Ministers of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation at its forty-second session (Session of joint vision for the promotion of tolerance and denunciation of terrorism), which was held in the State of Kuwait on 27 and 28 May 2015 (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and the aforementioned Declaration circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 123 (t), and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Abdulaziz **Aljarallah**
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

15-11600 (E) 210715

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Annex to the letter dated 1 July 2015 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Kuwait addressed to the Secretary-General

Kuwait Declaration, adopted by the Council of Foreign Ministers of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation at its forty-second session

(Session of joint vision for the promotion of tolerance and denunciation of terrorism), held in the State of Kuwait, on 9 and 10 Sha'ban A.H. 1436 (27-28 May A.D. 2015)

We, the Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Heads of Delegations of States members of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC) participating in the forty-second session of the OIC Council of Foreign Ministers, meeting in Kuwait on 9 and 10 Sha'ban A.H. 1436 (27-28 May A.D. 2015) under the theme "Session of joint vision for the promotion of tolerance and denunciation of terrorism",

Declare as follows:

Affirming our full commitment to and support for the objectives and principles of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation to benefit Muslim peoples and secure their common interests through a bilateral framework and the framework of our organization with the aim of promoting Islamic solidarity and coordinating joint Islamic action,

Supporting the efforts of the Secretary-General towards reform of OIC and improvement of its capacity in all fields with the aim of upgrading its performance to confront challenges and expand its relations, including through the opening of new regional offices for the Organization to support its objectives and serve its causes and international just causes,

We reiterate our full support for the cause of Palestine and Al-Quds al-Sharif and for the legitimate and inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, including the right to self-determination and return. We stress that just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East region is dependent on full Israeli withdrawal from the Palestinian and Arab lands occupied in 1967, including the Syrian Arab Golan and occupied Lebanese territory, on the establishment of the Palestinian State with Al-Quds al-Sharif as its capital, and on finding an equitable solution to the Palestinian refugees issue, in accordance with relevant international legitimacy resolutions and the Arab peace initiative.

We express our support for the presentation of a new draft resolution to the Security Council in order to end Israeli occupation of Palestinian land and to find a final settlement for the establishment of an independent Palestinian State. We condemn and renounce the arrogant policies of the Israeli Government through its blockade of the Gaza Strip, building of settlements on Palestinian lines, expansion of the racial segregation wall, Judaization of Arab Al-Quds and attempts to make it a Jewish State. We express our support for the efforts and measures taken by the Palestinian State to accede to international institutions, charters, treaties and protocols.

We express our profound appreciation for the efforts of the Secretary-General of OIC to mobilize support for the Palestinian cause, and welcome the visits by the

Ministerial Contact Group on the City of Al-Quds al-Sharif to many influential States in order to support the search for a just and comprehensive solution to the Palestinian issue.

We appreciate the ongoing efforts of His Majesty King Mohammed VI, Chairman of the Al-Quds Committee and the Bayt Mal Al-Quds Agency to protect the identity of Al-Quds al-Sharif and support the steadfastness of the Palestinian people in the holy city and safeguard their Islamic heritage.

We reiterate our commitment to the security and stability of Yemen and our support for the legitimacy embodied in President Abd Rabbo Mansour Hadi and for the conclusion of the political process in accordance with the Gulf Cooperation Council Initiative and its Implementation Mechanisms, the outcomes of the national dialogue, and Security Council resolution 2216 (2015) and other relevant resolutions.

We commend the outcomes of the Riyadh Conference on "Saving Yemen and Building a Federal State", held from 17 to 19 May 2015 with wide participation of all political and social forces and constituents, civil society, youth and women's organizations, and the adoption of the Riyadh Document in accordance with the objectives set out by the President of Yemen in his letter to the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques thus: "To preserve the security and stability of Yemen in the framework of adherence to legitimacy and reject the coup against it, to reject and delegitimize the so-called constitutional declaration, to return military ammunition and equipment to the State, to re-establish State authority to all Yemeni territory and bring Yemen to safety in order to enable the return of normalcy, to resume the political process in accordance with the Gulf Initiative and its Implementation Mechanisms, and the outcomes of national dialogue, and to ensure that Yemen does not become a base for terrorist and extremist organizations". We call on all Yemeni political constituents to respond urgently to the request of President Abd Rabbo Mansour Hadi for the resumption of dialogue with all parties.

We reiterate the contents of the communiqué issued by the OIC Ministerial Executive Committee in Jeddah on 15 February 2015; the communiqué issued by the extraordinary meetings of the Foreign Ministers of the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf on 21 January, 7 February and 14 February 2015 on the grave situation in the Republic of Yemen; the resolution of the twenty-sixth Arab Summit, held from 26 to 29 March 2015; and the communiqué of the Arab Parliament of 17 February 2015.

We welcome the Restore Hope operation for the advancement and reconstruction of Yemen and express our deep appreciation for the initiative of the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques, King Salman bin Abdulaziz Al Saud, for the establishment of a unified centre to coordinate the provision of assistance to the Yemeni people. We urge all States, including OIC States, regional and international organizations, including OIC bodies working in the development and humanitarian fields, to provide assistance and adopt the international programme for comprehensive economic and development support for the reconstruction of Yemen.

We call on the international community to adopt a firm position to end the violence and continued destruction of Syrian infrastructure, and to put an immediate end to the bloodletting and killing of Syrians; and we reaffirm the legitimate rights

of the Syrian people and our support for a political solution based on the resolutions of the Geneva 1 conference.

We call on all parties concerned to implement Security Council resolutions 2139 (2014) and 2165 (2014), and all other relevant resolutions.

We commend the State of Kuwait for hosting first, second and third conferences to support the humanitarian situation in the Syrian Arab Republic.

We follow with deep interest the ongoing security incidence and political developments in Libya and call on all Libyan factions to assume their responsibilities to end the ongoing violence there and adhere to the only possible peaceful option for ending the Libyan crisis; we commend the relentless efforts exerted by the United Nations Special Envoy to Libya to find a political solution to the crisis, and reaffirm the need to commit to respect the unity, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Libya, to abstain from interfering in its internal affairs and to preserve its full independence.

We reaffirm our support for the Libyan people in countering those willing to tamper with the security of Libya by providing the needed support to protect the Libyan borders, stopping illegal immigration and preventing the infiltration of terrorist groups and the flow of weapons and military equipment.

We follow the unfortunate developments in the security situation in Iraq and the attempts of the so-called "Daesh" terrorist group to undermine its security and stability; we reaffirm our support for the brotherly Republic of Iraq in preserving its security, stability, sovereignty and territorial integrity, and support the serious and dedicated endeavours of the Iraqi Government to implement the national reconciliation programme with a view to consolidating the internal front and strengthening the national unity of the Iraqi people.

We welcome the framework agreement between the five plus one Group and the Islamic Republic of Iran and look forward to its finalization through the final signature arrangements at the end of next June. We also reiterate our call to the Islamic Republic of Iran to cooperate with the international community so as to contribute to fostering peace and stability elements and to reinforce relations of good-neighbourliness.

While reiterating our condemnation of terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, regardless of any justification thereto, and denouncing terrorist attacks and all forms of incitement which affected many States and some States members of OIC, we express in this regard our strong condemnation of the terrorist act which recently targeted a mosque in the Al Qateef region in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, and insist, in the same vein, on the need to combat terrorist groups and those who support and finance them and their heinous practices, which have nothing to do with the noble religion of Islam. We stress that those groups can by no means be linked to the noble Islamic religion because terrorism has no region or nationality.

We reiterate the need to work for drying up the sources of the funding of terrorism and commitment to relevant United Nations and OIC resolutions on combating terrorism and extremism, particularly the outcomes of the ministerial-level Executive Committee meeting held on 15 February 2015; we call for joining regional and international efforts to fight terrorism and extremist thought, and

commend the outcomes of the brainstorming session held at the Council of Foreign Ministers level in Kuwait on the importance of developing an effective strategy to combat terrorism and extremism.

We welcome in this regard the content of the Makkah Declaration, adopted by the International Islamic Conference on "Islam and the Fight against Terrorism", held in Makkah from 22 to 25 February 2015 under the patronage of the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques, King Salman bin Abdulaziz Al Saud, which called for distancing the members of the Islamic Ummah, regardless of their denominational affiliations, from dissent and fighting, and for developing a comprehensive strategy to dry up the sources of terrorism and extremist thought and promote trust among the youth of the Ummah.

We also reaffirm that combating terrorism and religious extremism is not done by engaging in a conflict with the upright religion of Islam, nor by propagating the concept of Islamophobia, but rather through wide cooperation, dialogue and constant communication with other societies, and through rejection of destructive ideas which incite violence and hatred, and emphasizing that the idea of openness and tolerance among peoples is, first of all, a human necessity advocated by divine religions.

We stress the importance of concerned efforts to consolidate cooperation among the peoples of the Member States in social, cultural and development areas as well as combating poverty. In that vein, we compliment the roles played by countries of the Gulf Cooperation Council in offering development assistance to States suffering from development challenges.

We welcome the outcomes of the meeting of the Executive Committee of the OIC Ministers for Foreign Affairs (15 February 2015, Jeddah), the International Conference on Counterterrorism organized by the Muslim World League (22 February 2015, Makkah Al-Mukarramah), and the first international Summit on Countering Violent Extremism (Washington, D.C., February 2015), which further strengthen international, regional and bilateral cooperation, and we demand joint international efforts and ideological security and military coordination to counter extremism and terrorism firmly and relentlessly.

We also welcome Security Council resolution 2199 (2015) of 12 February 2015, which was adopted unanimously under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, on eliminating all sources of funding terrorism and strengthening control in areas captured by terrorists.

We condemn the gruesome atrocities committed by all terrorist organizations, including Daesh, Al-Qaeda and Jabhat Al-Nusra, against innocent civilians, as the escalation of violence and terrorist crimes threatens regional and international security and stability.

We reiterate our solidarity with Mali, Afghanistan, Somalia, the Sudan, Côte d'Ivoire, the Union of the Comoros, Djibouti, Bosnia and Herzegovina, the people of Jammu and Kashmir, the Turkish Cypriots and the people of Kosovo, and their aspirations to live in peace, security and prosperity.

We also reiterate the importance of respecting the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Azerbaijan, pursuant to relevant Security Council resolutions.

We express our solidarity with the African countries, as further reflected in the Arab-African summit hosted by the State of Kuwait, in facing the security and development challenges and in combating poverty.

We denounce the practices against the Muslim Rohingya in the Arakan region of Myanmar, and call on the international community and the Member States to provide humanitarian assistance. We also call on the Islamic Group in Europe and Geneva to shed light on this issue and to mobilize international support to prevent their persecution and deprivation of their legitimate rights.

We praise the endeavours of the Secretary-General and the Expert Group in relation to the new OIC Ten-Year Programme of Action 2016-2025, which would advance socioeconomic, humanitarian, scientific and development fields to counter the challenges faced by the Islamic Ummah in the twenty-first century.

We express our appreciation of the decision by the Republic of Uzbekistan to host the forty-third session of the Council of Foreign Ministers in 2016.

We extend our congratulations to His Highness Sheikh Sabah Al Ahmad Al Jaber Al Sabah, Emir of the State of Kuwait, on the occasion of bestowal of honour on the State of Kuwait as a centre of humanitarian action, which reflects the role undertaken by the State of Kuwait in the humanitarian and development areas.

In concluding the forty-second session of the Council of Foreign Ministers, we extend our deepest thanks and gratitude to His Highness Sheikh Sabah Al Ahmad Al Jaber Al Sabah, Emir of the State of Kuwait, and to the people and Government of the State of Kuwait for their warm hospitality and for the outstanding organization of the present conference, which yielded the desired results from the work of OIC at the forty-second session of the Council of Foreign Ministers (Session of joint vision for the promotion of tolerance and denunciation of terrorism).

State of Kuwait, 10 Sha'ban A.H. 1436 (28 May A.D. 2015)

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Sixty-ninth session
Agenda item 35
The situation in the Middle East

Security Council
Seventieth year

Identical letters dated 9 July 2015 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

On instructions from my Government, I transmit to you herewith a statistical table of the violations committed by Israel during the month of June 2015 (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex issued as a document of the sixty-ninth session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 35, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Nawaf **Salam**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

15-11823 (E) 150715 150715

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Annex to the identical letters dated 9 July 2015 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

Statistical table showing Israeli violations during June 2015

Air violations					*Land violations*					
Military jet	*Reconnaissance*	*Helicopter*	*Total*	*Sea violations*	*Military acts of aggression*	*Field violations*	*Breaches*	*Total*	*Overall total*	*Previous month's violations*
				Directing of searchlights towards Lebanese territorial waters, violation of Lebanese territorial waters		Pointing of tank cannon and machine guns, directing of obscene gesture and utterances, violation of the Blue Line, causing rocks to be scattered into Lebanese territory, opening fire on Lebanese shepherds and attempting to abduct Lebanese shepherds inside Lebanese territory, erecting of berms and construction of dirt roads, firing of light and medium weapons and causing explosions in the occupied Shab'a Farms, violation of the line of withdrawal and entry into Lebanese territory				
6	56	–	62	26	–	27	–	27	115	136